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## Austrian Foreign Minister Visits Poland

*The two Ministers signing the Cultural Agreement*

The Warsaw visit of the Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is the first visit of an Austrian statesman to independent Poland. Minister Beck was the guest of the Austrian government in the spring of 1937, on his way from Venice, and the Austrian Vice-Chancellor is now returning his visit.

The relations between Poland and Austria have a long history filled with examples of mutual influence, especially cultural. Vienna was once saved from disaster by King John Sobieski and Poland was at certain times allied to Austria. Later Austria took part in the partitions of Poland and annexed its Southern provinces in 1772.

Although Austria was naturally regarded as an enemy by the Poles in the XIX-th century, in view of the fact that it was occupying a part of Poland, its treatment of the Poles was much more moderate than that of either Russia or Germany.

*(ATE)*

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Polish-Austrian cultural relations date back into the past. Polish students study at the Austrian Universities, Polish scientists, artists and writers visit Vienna eagerly and often.

The signing of the present cultural agreement will make these relations still more close, as it foresees a mutual development in cultural collaboration which will include an interchange of university and high school professors. There is also a section relating to the organization of the practical study of the Polish language in Austrian Universities. Some of the Polish Universities have not only lecturers but also professors of the German language, many of them belonging to the Viennese school, therefore Poland anticipates the speedy opening of a Polish chair at the Vienna University.

The Agreement also foresees the question of young students, it will foster the organisation of joint summer camps, and of scientific, artistic or sporting excursions between the two countries. Further there will be communicated the titles of new scientific or other books which would be worthy of a translation. Efforts also will be made to issue through the press reviews of new books which will be exchanged between Polish and Austrian libraries. Also special care will be taken of places of cultural or historical interest. Finally the agreement foresees great possibilities in arranging art exhibitions, musical and theatrical visits, collaboration in tourism, broadcasting and films.

With regard to economic relations between the two countries there took place a few weeks ago an exchange of memoranda between them, regarding the export of Polish coal and breeding products to Austria. These memoranda form an addition to the previous commercial agreement, and they clear up the unstable position of the export of Polish coal, due to the Austrian system of import quotas.

According to Polish statistics in 1936, Polish exports to Austria amounted to Zl. 58,840,000, whereas imports from Austria amounted to Zl. 44,867,000.

Polish exports consist mostly of coal, coke, briquettes, agricultural and breeding products. Austria, on the other hand, imports into Poland ready made goods, as for instance: machinery and special apparatus, clothing, underwear, hats, furniture, fur goods and haberdashery, etc.

*C. H.*

## Following the Tradition of the Great Marshal

The Polish Roumanian Alliance is one of those agreements which does not require any justification, its evident necessity and the reciprocal profit obtained therefrom being sufficient cause. A manifest proof of this is the uniform attitude of all parts of the two nations which regardless of any small divergencies of opinion on interior policy, are firmly agreed in every respect on the subject of Polish-Roumanian relations, appreciating in every manner the value of the alliance uniting them. This agreement was concluded under conditions resulting from the Great War, conditions entirely different to those obtaining nowadays; it has survived the period of political fluctuations and readjustments in Europe, a period, which has brought about marked political changes in the countries concerned. These changes did not, however, in any way modify the fundamental promises of the alliance, which under these new conditions has attained its fullest development.

The recent journey of Marshal Smigly-Rydz to Roumania is a further manifestation of the cordial friendship existing between the two countries. It is also a proof of the great liking which Poland has for the heir to the Roumanian throne, the Grand Wojewode Michael. The day of the promotion of Prince Michael to the rank of officer in the army constituted for Roumania a celebration for both the Royal family and the military, a ceremony which was given a solemn meaning by stressing the importance of the act of nomination.

The words which the King addressed to his son at the taking of the oath are the greatest proof of the importance attached to it. While stressing the tradition that members of the Royal family should take up a military career as constituting their strongest link with the nation, the King said: "Your entrance into the army is to you an honour, of which you must show yourself worthy at every moment of your life. For him who has to direct the destinies of the people, the army is the finest school".

Poland has received with satisfaction the invitation extended by King Carol II to Marshal Smigly Rydz to attend the ceremony, as confirming once again the strength of the Polish-Roumanian Alliance. The Marshal as the man who is continuing the work of Marshal Pilsudski is also following out his ideas on Polish-Roumanian relations. The words which Joseph Pilsudski said at Sinaia on the 15th of September 1922, when he was Chief of State, are deeply carved in the soul of the nation: "From the resemblance of the paths of our immediate past, it is a logical conclusion that we should have a joint path for the present which I feel sure may lead towards a common destiny of our two nations, which are united not only by their needs and their interests, but by their mutual love of liberty, of right, and of peace".

The journey of the Chief of the Polish Army is therefore in the tradition of the Great Marshal who on several occasions made similar visits. It has permitted him to study deeply the Roumanian Army and the sum of progress made under the reign of King Carol II, who by the force of his personality has had such a happy and decisive influence on the internal and external position of his country. The policy of the King has bought him the appreciation not only of his people but, what is more, leaving out the cordial friendship of Poland — of foreign opinion, which latter is fully proved by the arrival at Sinaia of members of reigning houses and numerous foreign delegations. The Polish Nation rejoices at the appreciative sympathy shown by the chiefs of foreign states to King Carol II, who is leading the Roumanian Nation with a sure hand towards greatness and power.

P. I. P.

## Marshal Smigly Rydz in Roumania

*Bucharest.* Marshal Smigly-Rydz arrived in Sinaia, in order to assist to the promotion of Crown Prince Michael to the rank of Lieutenant. King Carol II, Prince Michael and the Roumanian government welcomed Marshal Smigly-Rydz at the station.

Coming after numerous official Polish-Rumanian visits, including those of King Carol in Warsaw and President Mościcki in Bucharest, the presence of the Commander-in-chief of the Polish army in Roumania is regarded here as another confirmation of the importance attached by both the nations to their alliance and mutual friendship. The Roumanian press writes about "One nation under two flags, stretching between the Baltic and the Black Seas". The friendship between Poland and Roumania was perhaps never more alive than to-day since the memorable visit of Marshal Pilsudski in Sinaia in 1922. (ATE)

## London Letter

**By Gregory Macdonald**

One of the longest summers within memory is just now coming to an end with gales to strip the trees, which only a week ago seemed in full leaf, and with fogs to delay traffic. The famous "London Particular" fog, which visitors to London expect as a daily routine, is a thing of the past with Sherlock Holmes and the hansom cab, but the grey fog of 1937 is nearly as bad under the more complicated traffic conditions of buses and electric suburban trains.

It is appropriate for the change in the weather to coincide with the beginning of the political winter. The session of Parliament which opened last November in the reign of Edward VIII and under the premiership of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, closed a week ago in the reign of George VI and under the premiership of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. These are changes enough, though it is a tribute to the stability of the people and of the National Government that the year's end finds the national tradition unshaken and the political outlook improved. King George VI has

*(Continued on page 2)*

## London Letter

(*Concluded*)

returned to London for the opening of Parliament from a tour of Yorkshire, where he was received with the popular welcome which his father enjoyed. During the same week the Duke and Duchess of Kent were touring South Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were in the West of England.

The National Government can equally look forward to a year's work of popularity and security. It has not been widely suggested that Signor Mussolini made his conciliatory gesture to the Non-Intervention Committee for the sake of the impish delight it gave him to upset the British Left Wing just when it was preparing to scarify him in the House of Commons. But if that was one of his objects he achieved an undoubted success. Well-informed Parliamentary correspondents were quite confident that Mr. Lloyd George was going to smite the Dictator hip and thigh. Major Attlee, the unfortunate Leader of the Opposition, was preparing for one more of his warlike utterances, when suddenly the atmosphere cleared, the tension relaxed, a number of new avenues were explored; and for a whole day-while the closing debates of the session lasted-everybody was peaceful except M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, who did not like the situation so well. It was also noticeable that the Left Wing daily papers, which stand, of course for peace and democracy, were plainly disappointed by the new turn of affairs.

However, they soon had reason to cheer up again. Non-Intervention was once more a crisis by Saturday and the general impression was given that Italy was the trouble-maker. In fact, this was not true. M. Maisky's refusal either to accept the British plan or to stand aside while it was accepted by others, was the reason for Italy's refusal to make more concessions. More serious was Italy's assertion that the British Government showed itself strangely sympathetic to the Russian obstruction, no doubt under pressure from the Left Wing elements in Great Britain. Here it may be suggested that Italy was labouring under an illusion. The British Government, no doubt, is still anxious to avoid being committed to either of the two camps, and for various reasons is keeping in with France so as to support a balanced opinion in that country — a policy which surely showed itself a success in the French cantonal elections.

But, at the same time, the British Government is nowadays not under serious pressure from the Left Wing. Whitehall, with feelers out all over the country, may know that the Left is strong enough to cause trouble in a crisis of opinion, but its force is nothing now compared with what it was around last May Day, just before the Coronation, when the blockade of Bilbao was the sensation of the hour. The spectacular rescue of the Basque children was then the great feat of the Left which has since done it great damage. Not only the children but their self-appointed guardians have since lost caste. Responsible men on affairs and others who are investigating letters from the parents of the children asking for their return are openly declaring that the parents have the first rights, and that conditions in Franco's Spain are perfectly safe. When these declarations come home to the British people, a great piece of propagandist bluff will have been undone.

So, despite the uncertainties of Non-Intervention, the outlook remains good: so good that the Premier may well chance a general election so as to secure a Parliament of his own for five years more. The only danger at the moment is that one of the Mediterranean danger places may flare up (or be set alight) before the full agreement can be reached in the face of M. Maisky's intransigence. Or it may be that in the international turmoil of Franco's next advance the trouble-makers will once more have their opportunity. But the British Government itself seems to have made up its mind that the Spanish problem must be soon settled, so as to allow a wider agreement with Italy.

## PRESS REVIEW

The Polish and also the foreign press discusses freely the congress of German pre-historians at Elbing at which they endeavoured to prove scientifically the Germanic origin of all the territory reaching as far as the Bug. *I. K. C.* writes in connection with this congress, that the speech of the Silesian Gauleiter Wagner has a strong significance foreseeing the necessity of German expansion in the East. "We are witnesses of a decided German attack on Danzig which may become a prelude to further struggles for the Western lands of Poland, lands which the congress of pre-historians have stated to be German. This line reaches to the Bug. The results to which the German Gleichschaltungs has come are a warning and at the same time a presage of the transposition of the whole German pressure from the problems of Western policy to that of the East. The notorious Drang nach Osten is beginning to be realized".

Both *I. K. C.* and other Polish papers quote an article from the French "*Information*" on the control of Danzig by Hitlerites in which the author writes "the first step towards the re-annexation of Danzig has been completed and dissolution of the German Catholic Centre is the last Gleichschaltung of Danzig with the Reich; theoretically it is true, Danzig is still a free town, but practically this independence ceases to exist, Danzig is only a political branch of the Hitler Reich".

The diplomatic correspondent of *Manchester Guardian* has written an article "Germany and Poland", quoted by *Kurier Warszawski*. The author calls attention to the change for the worse in Polish-Danzig relations which he contends are a result of the German endeavours to strengthen their influence on the Baltic. Germany considers that Poland's independent policy in central Europe and on the Baltic stands in the way of the realization of its plans. "Whereas Germany would like to draw within the orbit of its influence all the states lying between Germany and Russia, Polish policy aims at emancipating these states both from German and Russian influence".

*Goniec Warszawski* writes with enthusiasm of the new industrial centre arising at Sandomierz which it says "in its gigantic dimensions and economic results surpasses Gdynia — the pride of new born Poland. Whilst the Gdynia port has united us with the world and placed Polish foreign trade on the sea roads, the central district arising round Sandomierz, growing at an American rate of speed, will join organically together the most important economic centres of Poland". And further *Goniec* writes, "Round Sandomierz, the future economic capital of Poland, are growing the foundations of material power and hence the political and spiritual power of our sons and grandchildren".

*Kurier Poranny* criticizes the attitude of those who in the name of democracy wish to to return to former conditions without regard to the fact that the forms of life and action are constantly changing. "Violent return or evolution to pre-May times (the times before Piłsudski's coup of 1926) is not a return to democracy for it is a turning from it and a return to the democracy of self constituted small tyrants". And discussing further the two labour congresses, held in Warsaw last Sunday, *Kurier Poranny* finds that while the one, that of the "class unions", favours the idea of return to former ideas, the other the Union of "Polish Trade Unions proclaims the "watchword of progress, of organisation of the new democracy able to reconstruct Poland into a Poland of power and justice". And in conclusion the author writes, "He who will create new values, who desires to perfect our conditions, who does not turn away from life, who does not draw back, must finally gain the victory".

*K. M.*

## New Federation of Trade Unions

Over 700 delegates, representing 200 trade unions and other similar organisations with a total membership of 100,000, participated on October 24-th in the Congress of Trade Unions in Warsaw. The Congress decided the constitution of a Federation of Polish Trade Unions and issued a detailed declaration, stating the aims and methods of that Federation.

After treating the general problem of the relations between labour and the State, stressing the importance of labour in national life, the declaration dwells on the question of unemployment. The prevention of unemployment is declared to be one of the primary duties of the State. A wider participation of the working classes in the government is also demanded.

The declaration of the Federation of Trade Unions requests also the fixing of a minimum wage, the increase of the wages of women, and a wide degree of government control over labour conditions and industry in general.

A special paragraph is devoted to co-operation, as a means of improving the standard of life of the working class. The improvement of housing conditions is claimed to be one of the principal tasks of the Trade Unions and of the State. Scholarships for workmen's children in the universities, cultural facilities and assistance have been also claimed for them.

The political points of the declaration mention the friendly attitude of the Federation towards native national minorities living in Poland, provided that they are loyal to the Republic, and the hostile attitude towards minorities of alien race, indifferent to the Polish national ideals. The first group includes of course the Slav minorities of Poland, such as the Ruthenians and Ukrainians, who have certain bonds of kinsbip with the Poles, while the second group includes the Jews. The Federation declared its hostility to the second and third Internationals, regarding them as instruments "of some European powers and of Moscow Imperialism respectively".

One of the most important points of the declaration was the statement of the Federation's allegiance to the Camp of National Consolidation of Col. Koc. Many points of the above quoted declaration are identical with certain paragraphs of the declaration of policy of the "Ozone" camp.

Although the Trade Unions represented in the Federation do not englobe all the workmen in Poland, in view of the presence of rival socialist Trade Unions, the 100.000 members of the newly founded Federation constitute a substantial proportion of all the organised workmen in the country. (*ATE*).

# Economics and Finance

### Polish British Chamber on the Economic Situation

"Prosperity" in foreign countries has undoubtedly had an influence on the economic situation in Poland, but only to a limited degree, as the economic improvement in Poland, up till now, is based more on public than on private investments. Nevertheless, a certain improvement has been noted also in private enterprises. This refers, in the first place, to agriculture, as well as to several branches of industry. However, in order to become the main stimulus of a general improvement, this private economic recovery must be much more accentuated than up to date.

The growth of private initiative is greatly hampered by the conditions obtaining on the capital market. It might also be said that the present economic recovery in Poland, although dependent on the general world-improvement does not draw from this source the same advantages as during the period of so called "prosperity" ten years ago, this being mainly due to the checking of the international exchange of capital. In view of the above, even if, contrary to the predictions of the pessimists, the world economic improvement should last for quite a long time — the future economic situation in Poland will depend mainly on the policy of the Government.

In what concerns international exchange, the economic recovery in Poland has found expression in the increase of imports as well as exports. The foreign trade balance for the first half of the year, however, was, for the first time since 1929, unfavourable for Poland, to the extent of 12,4 million zloty. Total imports for the first half of this year showed an increase of about 28% over those for the same period last year, whereas the increase in exports was only 25%.

In the said period, we observe great increase in prices as compared with last year, especially in raw materials, this applying to imports as well as to exports. The first half-year showed a quantitative increase in the imports of raw materials for the iron industry, and of coloured metals, rubber, raw hides and oil-seeds. The imports of raw materials for the textile industry remained on the level of the first half of last year. Only the import of rags appreciated from 9.000 to 13.000 tons. Cotton and woollen rags are imported for the manufacture of the cheaper qualities of cloth purchased by the peasants. The import of linen rags (from Esthonia, Latwia and U.S.S.R.) is minimal. The import of tobacco rose from 2.195 tons to 3.549 tons, which in monetary value reads from 4 million to 16 million zloty. This increase is caused by the growth in employment, leading to a bigger demand, as well as by the import of certain high qualities of Bulgarian tobacco.

With regard to exports, the first half of the year showed an increase in coal exports by 26 million zloty, a big success for Polish foreign trade-balance, which compensates the curtailed export of grain and flour. This will have a visible effect on the turnover for the second half of the year when, due to an average harvest, the export of grain and flour will probably not improve. The trade press states that, due to bad harvests, there is a lack of fodder and that it will be necessary to import this from abroad. The grain prices abroad show rising tendencies, which, owing to the isolation of the Polish market, are not observed here.

In the exports of timber for the first half of the year, there was an increase in value, due to a rise in price, as well as an increase in tonnage as compared with the first half of last year.

The export of horses, cattle and pigs showed an increase in quantity and value.

In textiles, there has been a 100% increase in the value of the exports of linen and ready made clothes, which amounted to 9,2 million zloty (4,6 million zl.). During the same period, the export of rags amounted to 6,6000 tons valued at 4,6 million zl. (against 5,1 thousand tons valued at 2 million zl). In July of this year, in order to check the tendency to develop this trade to the detriment of the Polish textile industry, a decree was issued by the Ministry of Finance, dated June 30th, 1937, imposing a duty on all kinds of rags exported abroad.

In raw materials, the export of raw hides increased from 2,4 thousand tons, valued at 2,8 million zloty, in the first half of last year, to 3,4 thousand tons valued at 9,8 million zl., this year. These are mainly calf skins.

The export of flax and waste remained on the level of the first half of last year, showing an average increase in prices by 10% and amounted to 10,9 thousand tons valued at 12 million zloty.

In value, the general turnover for the first half of this year showed an increase of 25% against that for the first half of last year; turnover through Danzig and Gdynia appreciated by 29% in value and by 27% in weight. The increased turnover through the ports of the Polish customs territory is due to increase in the imports of all raw materials, which enter the country mainly through the seaports. Gdynia as well as Danzig show a greater participation in the value increase.

### Central Industrial Region

The development of the Central Industrial Region, at Sandomierz which has been hitherto a purely agricultural province, with no industry at all is progressing successfully. It has been decided to convert it into the principal industrial region of Poland in view of its convenient central position. At present the mining and metal industries of Poland are concentrated mainly in Silesia very close to the Western frontier.

A party of journalists has visited last week the Central Industrial Region under construction. Mr. Kwiatkowski Minister of Finance, was their guide. Mr. Kwiatkowski stated that the development of the Sandomierz region is progressing simultaneously along four lines: 1) The supply of electric power and cheap gas, by the construction of hydraulic power stations in the Carpathians and high tension lines to the Central Region, as well as gas pipelines. 2) The improvement of transport facilities, by the construction of railways, roads and the improvement of waterways. 3) Credit assistance to private enterprise and industrialists wishing to build plants in the Central Region. 4) The construction of factories producing machine tools and certain products necessary for the development of other industries.

Mr. Kwiatkowski stated that about a milliard zlotys will have been spent by the government in Poland for these purposes by the end of 1937 in the course of that year. Of that sum about 25% is being spent on the Central Region, which shows the importance attached to its development by the government, as the Central or Sandomierz Region is only a small fraction of Poland's territory.

# Leopold Stokowski

Will they get married or not? This is the question which puzzles millions of fervent admirers of both Greta Garbo and Leopold Stokowski at the moment.

Since the time the world famous screen star and the head of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra have been seen together, the press has been eagerly watching the matter and bringing all kinds of particulars of their individual lives before their readers.

As far as Greta is concerned, the motion picture business has neglected nothing in informing the great public of everything concerning her; we find columns of papers all over the world filled with details about her striking personality, her Swedish origin, her truly great talent and many points of her brilliant career in America.

*An Autographed portrait of Stokowski*

A young musical correspondent's recent good luck afforded some interesting comments directly from Stokowski himself about his origin. According to his own confession, Stokowski is a descendant of that Polish General Ignace Stokowski, who distinguished himself with the squadron of his Polish Light Horse during the Spanish campaign directed by Napoleon. A picture now in preparation in Hollywood, entitled "*Walewska*", shows Greta Garbo personifying Countess Walewska.

The father of Leopold Stokowski left the country of his forefathers and emigrated to England. This branch of the Stokowski's never took advantage of the title of baron accorded to their ancestor by Napoleon in 1811.

Neither did any of its members keep in touch with the Polish family. Only recently a correspondence has been established between the famous conductor and one of his Polish relatives, the gifted violinist, Nina Stokowska - Racięcka, Professor at the Chopin Music School, and member of the Polish Broadcasting Orchestra in Warsaw.

Leopold Stokowski was born in England of Polish-Irish extraction. He received his musical education in London and proved an accomplished violinist and organist before he left his country. During this period he was for some time known as Leopold Stokes, owing to difficulties in pronouncing his name. He came to America to fulfil an engagement as choral director at St. Bartholomew's Church in New York and, at the age of 28, inaugurated his activity as chief of an American orchestra in Cincinnati.

The next post brought him in the same capacity to Philadelphia, then the third business centre of importance in the States. This date, about 25 years ago, marked a new era for the musician Stokowski as well as for the "Quaker city" Philadelphia.

Musical conditions, as the young conductor found them at that time, were not especially favourable. However, he set at once to work and the musical and financial aspects of the organization, entrusted to him, changed rapidly. After some time of elaborate preparations, Stokowski with his musicians succeeded in attaining the highest results in artistic achievements. Not only did his methods prove efficient in bringing large audiences to the Concert Hall, but, in spite of high costs, the deficits of the box office fell considerably.

Stokowski became the idol of the town and throughout the country his performances were more and more considered as events of very high cultural importance. People began to travel long distances in order to attend his concerts, and the orchestra was engaged to tour the country from end to end.

In recent times, thanks to the big business in Stokowski's gramophone records and to the expansion of broadcasting, people of both hemispheres are in a position to enjoy the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and every American is proud of its achievements.

Stokowski's aim to place the City of Philadelphia prominently on the map of the musical world proved most successful.

*General Ignace Stokowski*

Stokowski in recent years has travelled through different continents in order to become acquainted with the musical systems of various races, either highly civilized or primitive. He has also studied all kinds of musical education. His special ideas on musical problems are occasionally the subject of public controversy and many of them are of course sometimes misunderstood or underestimated. Nevertheless, owing to Stokowski's

(*Continued on page 4*)

# *Art Exhibitions*

The new exhibition at the I.P.S. is disappointing. To find a cartonist of Czermański's established and well-merited reputation presenting three roomfulls of boredom, almost entirely unrelieved by any live expression or incisive line, is a blow. It may, however, be but a passing phase occasioned by the artist's search for a new style, by his wish to avoid the rut of an already fixed manner. The disappointment occasioned by Slendziński is far worse. This artist of undoubtedly great talent and serious ambition has time after time cast down the hopes set in him by exhibiting work in which a bold and often original design was rendered entirely life - and nerveless by a manner of painting which strives to be classic and results only in being deadly smooth. So exaggerated is this smoothness that one is almost tempted to say that even the painted bas-reliefs look absolutely flat. Hitherto, however, he had exhibited only isolated pictures at various Warsaw exhibitions, which could be considered as less fortunate specimens of his art. Now we see a large collection which is almost entirely marred by the same characteristics. Only here and there does one find a glimmer of life in creatures which would probably be full of interesting vitality if their creator were not obsessed by unfortunate theories about the Italian renaissance. E. g. the head of the hatless girl in No. 148, with its background of pink, glittering water is very much alive and very interesting in expression and colour. Colour harmony is, of course, a matter of individual taste, but on the whole one can safely say that Slendziński's colour combinations are unfortunate and least irritating when the entire range is confined to silver - grey tints, as in the large coloured bas-relief, The warm colouring of No. 148 is a happy exception which opens up room for hope that the artist will yet free himself from the mannerisms which stifle his talent.

The pictures by Jamontt are in his usual manner and some of them do not lack charm. Particularly No. 100 is attractive. Of the sculptures by Horno-Popławski the best is decidedly the portrait of the late Bishop Bandurski.

There are a few good prints - No. 179, an etching by Hoppen, No. 177, by Dobrzynski, No. 186, 188, 189 and 191 by Kosmulski (No. 187, a woodengraving by the same artist savours slightly of Chrostowski's style of work) and two prints by an artist hitherto unknown - Siewruk - Nos 192 and 193, of which the woodcut is particularly good.

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The Garliński gallery in Mazowiecka 8, which in recent years seemed to have put away its ambitions and to have become simply an art shop, is at present housing an exhibition of prints and paintings by B. Jurkiewicz. French influence is predominant in both. The paintings belong to that school which struggles to destroy the picture of portrayed objects while preserving the decorative pattern they present to the eye, the result being the breaking up of the canvas into more or less pleasing splashes and blotches of meaningless colour. The prints are far more interesting. They are merciless caricatures of the human races and, in his eagerness to show how ridiculously hideous we are, the artist sometimes overreaches himself so that his exaggerations no longer convey any meaning. Some however are very good, particularly where he seems to have had some spark of sympathy for the victim—e. g. the flower-sellers (No. 45), the boot-black (No. 34) and the coal-heavers.

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The *Zachęta* presents several one man shows, a collection sent by the Lwów Society of Women Painters, which is mediocre throughout, and a collection of the Cracow Society of Graphic Artists. This is exhibited on the ground floor, to the left of the entrance hall and presented in a very slipshod manner. The exhibit includes work by Kowalski, Acedański, Szwarc, Pochwalski, Misky, Król, Bielecki and Jaźwiński. There are some lively woodcuts by I. Nowakowska-Acedańska (Nos. 1—4), some etchings by J. Kratochwila-Widymska, pleasant in colour but rather shaky in drawing — the only one free from this reproach is No. 41 which is perhaps altogether the best — and two etchings by Dzieliński (Nos 21 and 22) which stand out from the rest of his work. W. Zakrzewski, an etcher and engraver of considerable merit is inadequately represented by three prints of which two are not up to his usual level.

Antoni Grabarz is a very talented painter and it is a thousand pities that either personal preference, or, more likely, the force of circumstance, leads him to seek for cheap effects of both technique and sentiment. The big composition "Musicians" (No. 131) is an illustration of both. Even here, however, as in some of the portraits—e. g. the "Girl in Red" (No. 151) — his natural gifts save him from disaster; even if the drawing is not as good as it might be, the design is well balanced, the colour scale well chosen, and the whole not unpleasing to the eye, though annoying to the taste. Nos. 135, 146, 148 and 152 do not suffer from these blemishes. The first is a very quietly painted winter landscape, the second a humorous picture of winter sports. In No. 148 the artist has very happily rendered the enchantment of silver sunlight, silence, and noonday heat, deep in the wood.

Some of the architectural studies by R. Wąsowicz have a quiet charm, particularly the drawings—Nos. 269, 271, 272, 273, 278, and 279. The "View of Grodno" (No 260) is unfortunately spoilt by the foreground.

The pictures by B. Iwanowski and A. Laszenko are crudely realistic.

P. Steller's exhibition, with work dated from 1929 till 1936, shows the artist's steady progress, but he would have been better advised to have omitted exhibiting the pencil studies for his heads and the watercolours. Woodcut is evidently his best medium of artistic expression. Also the portrait of Marshal Piłsudski (dated 1929) compares unfavourably with later portraits of a similar official character.

There are several pictures worthy of note in the "mixed" Exhibition: a "Portrait" (No. 329) by K. Poczmański, Nos. 312—315 by W. Łopuszniak, two sunlit landscapes by A. Suchanek (Nos. 333 and 334), unpretentious and much better than his usual heavy marine pieces, and several others which would form too long a list to enumerate.

### The Anglo Polish Society in London.

The Anglo-Polish Society which was reformed with a Council of distinguished people and a new constitution only last year — its previous name was the Anglo-Polish Circle — has begun its autumn session with the publication of an attractive handbook, for circulation to members, containing the constitution and lists of the Society's officers and members.

The first autumn meeting was held last Thursday at Pagani's Restaurant in London. Seventyone members and their friends were present for an informal supper, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Robert O. Mennell. Miss Illakowicz, who has been visiting London, delivered after the supper two of her attractive, informal talks, which were highly appreciated by her audience.

The next meeting will be held, by courtesy of His Excellency the Polish Ambassador, in the Polish Embassy, where the wellknown authority on the history of Art, Professor Tancred Borenius, will deliver a lecture on Bellotto in Warsaw.

### Polish Woman Tennis Champion returns to Warsaw

Miss Jadwiga Jędrzejewska who has just returned to Poland from America, where she is now the second ranking woman player, was presented on the 24th with the Ulrych Cup as the best representative of sport in Poland; at the same time she also received a gold watch from Minister Beck, which in his absence was presented by Mr. Wdziekoński, of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It is to be hoped that Miss Jędrzejewska will not be incapacitated for long by the unfortunate accident to her foot which cut short her triumphal American tour.

### New Heavy Bomber

The National Aircraft Works of Warsaw have completed the trials of a new model, the p. 37 It is a heavy bomber, with a span of 18 metres and an overall length of 12.9 m. It has a crew of four, including the radio operator and the gunner. It is armed with several machines guns.

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# THEATRE AND MUSIC

*Second Act of the Legend of the Baltic.*

## Nowowiejski's 'The Legend of the Baltic" at the Warsaw Opera

The Warsaw Opera inaugurated the new season with a first night performance of "The Legend of the Baltic" by Feliks Nowowiejski, a well-known Polish composer, author of many world famous compositions, especially in the religious music.

The opera is based on the old Slavonic legends of the submerged Baltic town of Wineta and it symbolises the victorious struggle of man with the hardships of the sea. The libretto is written by Mrs. Szalay-Groele.

The whole performance was prepared with great care. The settings and costumes composed by Stanislas Jarocki are extremely attractive to the eye, especially the undersea town of Wineta in the second act which is splendid in colour.

The audience applauded cheerfully the composer and the whole cast, which includes MMes. Platowna, and Rupertowa, MM. Woliński, Kowalski, Bender and Mossakowski. The Prime Ballerina, Miss Bozenna Alesso, gave a most striking creation in her octopus dance and was well supported by the ballet, Mr. Boleslaw Tylla conducted.

## Symphony Concert

On Friday last Emil Sauer, the veteran pianist of world renown, appeared at the Filharmonic and gave two concerts, the A major of Liszt, whose pupil he was, and his own, a composition conceived in the romantic spirit, full of charm and effectiveness. The composer played it with the vigour and temperament of a youth. Emil Sauer is a virtuoso in the grand style, a continuer of the tradition of the Liszt school. In compliance with the enthusiastic recalls of the audience the pianist gave several encores, among them a charming piece of his own. The orchestra was conducted by the gifted director of the Amsterdam Philharmonic, Edward van Beinum, who introduced a symphony by his countryman, H. Badings who, in spite of his youth, has already gained international fame, as well as Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody and a Tryptic by Łabuński. In the interpretation of all these works the conductor revealed fine musical feeling and intelligence.

Another interesting concert this week was the vocal recital and performance at the Modern Music Club of Miss Dorothy Helmrich the Australian singer, who has already gained a large circle of admirers in Warsaw. She has a beautifully modulated voice and an exceptional artistic intelligence enabling her to interpret songs of most varied styles, ranging from the classic masters to English modernists. Of these latter she sang some interesting examples such as "To Life" by Hubert Foss, a gloomy pessimistic composition, and "Old Mother Hubbard" by Hely-Hutchinson, which raised the spirits of the audience by its humour and renascence of the Old English counterpoint style.

## "Skiz".

The "Teatr Nowy", for the opening of the season, presents "SKIZ" (The Highest Trump), a comedy written 30 years ago by Gabrielle Zapolska, the famous pre-war Polish novelist and playwright.

Notwithstanding the many years since this play was written and its realistic style of the fin de siecle, it possesses all the good qualities of a first class comedy with a true psychological basis and lively dialogues. Gabrielle Zapolska was one of the fine writers who understood how to disclose with great finesse the secrets of the lives of average people, of society snobs, these lives which she herself often called "the comedy of silly people".

In "Skiz" Zapolska depicts the secrets of two married couples. She creates a splendid type of a woman of over forty who through her whole married life has been a discreet wife tolerating the affaires of her bon viveur husband, a thoroughly selfish man of no value. She tolerated them because, as she says, in this way she was able "to keep the remains of his love". After every more or less serious passion, the husband returns to her, as she holds in her hand all the trumps, which she has collected through the many years. Her opponent in the play is a very young woman, whose husband, a typical simple country squire, was unable to awake her passion.

The love game between these four partners is rendered by Zapolska with great skill, and the rôles present good possibilities for the actors, which were taken advantage of by the whole cast.

Mieczyslawa Cwiklinska, the favourite of the Warsaw public was exquisite in the lead. She conducted the dialogue with her usual charm and finesse. Nina Swierczewska rendered with great sincerity the passion of her twenty years. The two men, Antoni Rozycki in the rôle of the bon viveur husband, and Tadeusz Wesołowski, as the young landlord, gave excellent renderings in support. The competent production was by Alexander Zelwerowicz, but settings by Jarocki were most ordinary. On the whole a very interesting evening. (*Ch.*)

## Leopold Stokowski

*(Concluded)*

prestige, most of his suggestions and reforms, as adopted by his own organization, have been in the course of time accepted by many others.

The most revolutionary of his ideas is the system he has adopted in the placing of the instruments in his orchestra, in order to get the most wonderful effects in sound. Another striking innovation for instance is his conversation with the audiences of his concerts. He makes them take an active part in the programme, encourages the public to sing with the orchestra and to express openly its opinion as to the concert. Stokowski does not disdain to mix symphonic music in popular art and he has surprised the audience in his orchestra concerts by securing the co-operation of popular variety artists.

All his reforms are of highly educational character. Whoever has been brought up solely on conventional symphonic programmes, with limited musical experiences, can very well understand the needs of the present moment. In bringing together raw material, popular music, contemporary compositions and the renowned sanctities of the classic horizon of his audiences, he does not mind thunder in the air or signs of revolt on the part of musical snobs. He has strong faith in the vitality of his work. American youth approves these advanced methods and the largest part of the older generation is busily engaged in giving him more and more credit.

Stokowski is an "impressionist" in his interpretation of music. He is a musician of rich emotional power with limitless artistic vision. The Slav temperament permeates all his artistic undertakings. The "imponderabilia" in his nature are reminiscent of his Polish origin as is also his physical appearance.

Stokowski is no longer the permanent head of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, he acts only as a guest conductor for a couple of weeks during the year.

With his predilection for experiments, he was even constructing a model of his own house, when we met him at the residence of John Hays Hammond Jr. near Boston. He devotes much of his time at present to improvements in acoustics especially with regard to the use of various instruments in broadcasting music.

It is interesting to note, that musical effects as produced by the radio seemed to Stokowski unsatisfactory from the very beginning as he felt incapable of enjoying the radio anyway. He estimated this side of the radio of such importance that he proceeded finally to study the question with radio engineers and scientists in acoustic laboratories. While the whole world is exploiting the microphone, the effects of music sounds are still to be improved.

Stokowski is one of the few musicians who think constructively in this field and who is really preoccupied with the problem of producing the highest art through the radio.

It may be that having accomplished some important discovery in this line, Stokowski will take his conductor's baton again with greater perseverance.

According to the opinion of Mr. Ohn Downes, the prominent New York critic, Stokowski would be the only conductor to replace Toscanini with the New York Philharmonic Symphony "with profit in the box office".

Probably the future plans of Leopold Stokowski will be disclosed when it is certain if Greta Garbo will become the third wife of the famous conductor. His first marriage, it will be remembered, was with Mme Olga Samaroff, the distinguished American pianist and pedagogue.

Stokowski had once the idea to tour the world with his Philadelphia Orchestra. It would be a great thing to induce him to persevere in this idea.

*Alicia Simon*

## *Warsaw Amusements*

### *THEATRES*

NARODOWY. "Black Lady" by Shaw and "Life as a Dream" by Calderon, or "Dożywocie" and "Pan Benet" by Fredro, or "The Wolves in the Night" by Rittner.
MAŁY. "Papa" by Flers and Cavaillet.
NOWY. "Skiz" by Zapolska.
MALICKIEJ. "The Mollusc" by Davies.
ATENEUM. "Marriage" by Gogol.
KAMERALNY. "Contemporaries" by Gojawiczyńska.
LETNI. "An Armenian from Beyruth" by Siedlecki.
NOWOŚCI "Jacob and Esau".

### *MUSIC.*

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.
Saturday: „Legenda Bałtyku"
Sunday: 15.30 "Straszny Dwór"
20.— "The Sun of Mexico".
Monday: "Tosca"
Tuesday: Closed.

### *KONSERWATORIUM.*

Saturday: 20.15 French Violinist Ginette Neveu
Wednesday: Recital of Lambros Demetrios Callimahos

### *FILHARMONIA.*

Sunday: Matinée — Dir. Tomasz Kiesewetter, Piano—Dorel Handman
Friday: Dir. Jascha Horenstein, Piano France Ellegard.

### *MUSICAL SHOWS*

POLSKI. "Judzia Wdowa" or "Summer in Nohant"
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. "Ktoś z nas zwarjował".
TEATR 8.15. "Virtuous Susanna".
WIELKA REWIA. "Honeymoon trip"

### *ART.*

I. P. S. Paintings by Czermanski, Stendzinski, Hoppen, Jamontt, Kwiatkowski and Horno-Popławski.
ZACHETA. Several one-man shows.
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Pilsudski.
"Egyptian Excavations".

### *CINEMAS*

ATLANTIC. D. Durbin and L. Stokowski in "A hundred Men and one Girl". *(Good American musical)*
BALTYK Harlow and Gable in "Saratoga". *(Harlow's last film, good)*
CAPITOL Barszczewska in "The Quack". *(Interesting Polish drama)*
CASINO Eggert and Kiepura in "Gypsy King". *(Amusing German musical)*
COLOSSEUM "Scipio of Africa".
EUROPA Isa Miranda in "The strange ile of Nina Petrowna".
HOLLYWOOD Paula Wessely and Willy Forst "How Love Ends" *(Austrian)*
IMPERIAL Boyer and Arthur in "The story of a Night". *(Tense American drama)*
PALLADIUM. Mac Donald and Eddy in „When the Lilacs blossom". *(Average American musical)*
PAN Bodo in "Skłamalam". *(Polish drama)*
RIALTO Dietrich and Marshal in "Angel". *(Marlene in good dramatic rôle)*
ROMA Anna Neagle in "Queen Victoria". *(The history of a dynasty)*
STYLOWY Barszczewska and Cwiklinska in "Dziewczęta z Nowolipek" *(Good rendering of the well known novel)*
STUDIO. Jannings in "The Ruler". *(German)*
ŚWIATOWID Gabin in "Pepe le Moko". *(One of the best dramatic films of the year. French)*
VICTORIA Astaire and Rogers in "Let us Dance". *(Well up to their usual standard)*

*NOTE: In response to numerous requests we have introduced a new system of film noting which we hope will satisfy our readers.*


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